

Left in the Lurch.
Simultaneously a young Cornish lady had three suitors, representing the church, the army and the navy. The reverend gentleman had a great advantage over his rivals, being always "on the spot." Referring to his rivals in conversation with the lady on one occasion, he made the highly interesting observation that there were "land rats and water rats." "And you-rats," retorted the lady. Needless to say the parson had to look elsewhere for a wife.—London News.

Tons of Steel For Needles.
A German paper calls attention to the fact that at Aachen alone 800 tons of steel wire are used annually in the manufacture of needles—4,500,000,000 in number, valued at \$1,500,000.

A Parisian chemist announces that a solution of one part of picric acid to seventy-five parts of water will remove the pain from burns and scalds almost instantly and prevent blisters or sores.

A Sensation.
That the world is coming to an end suddenly at a given time is not what is here referred to. There are different kinds of sensations, as very many people know who feel sharp twinges of pain in the big nerve of the thigh. Colic is a very painful sensation, and the torment of it makes one think something is coming to an end. But just at the first sensation or twinge is the best time to use St. Jacobs Oil. The less pain the more easily it is cured, and the oil prevents its development by soothing the nerve. At any stage it will cure.

Famine Threatens Germany.
Famine conditions confront a large proportion of the population of Germany.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often found to be too great to be cured. Dr. Williams' Catarrh Ointment is the only one that is safe and sure. It is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Dr. Williams' Catarrh Ointment be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, is made in Toledo, Ohio, by Dr. J. C. Williams & Co. Price, 50c. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Dr. Williams' Family Pills are the best.

There is a Class of People
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. It is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

Drydoppel.
The only original and genuine borax soap. 25 years in use. Full pound bars; all kind of stores selling it. Beware of imitations. Get Drydoppel soap.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use. Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent by mail. Price, 50c. per bottle. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures croup, whooping cough, 25c. a bottle.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BECHTOLD, Lexington, Mass., February 24, 1894.

CATARRH CURED

Troubled For Two Years and Health Very Poor.

"I was troubled with catarrh for two years and my health became very poor. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I decided to try it and after taking a few bottles I was entirely cured." A. H. McDermott, 85 Bolton St., Marlboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

A Cooking Box of Wood.

The various experiments made with solar engines by the French in Algeria, where the sun shines at all times and with great power, have been attended in some instances with marked success. The best apparatus is stated to be a simple arrangement of boiler and concave mirror, the steam generated being condensed in a coiled tube surrounded by water, this being intended for distilling water merely. But in India an inventor named Adams has contrived some machines by which more varied results are accomplished. One of these is what is termed a cooking box, made of wood and lined with reflecting mirrors, at the bottom of the box being a small copper boiler covered with glass to retain the heat of the rays concentrated by mirrors upon the boiler. In this contrivance any sort of food may be quickly cooked, the result being a stew or boil if the steam is retained, or, if allowed to escape, it is a bake. The heat, with this device, may be augmented indefinitely by increasing the diameter of the box.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Slaves at Cape Town.

Although the slave trade is not tolerated in the British Empire, it would appear from statements in the Cape Times that something very like a "slave mart" has been definitely established at Cape Town. The Bechuana prisoners are offered their freedom on condition that they will work on farms, and consequently these prisoners are examined just like bales of goods or herds of cattle, and the farmers quite enter into the spirit of the thing and go around the market scanning the men, and "sorting out those of the larger size."

Telegraphing to Ships at Sea.

Experiments in wireless telegraphy have resulted in messages being transmitted from shore to ships afloat, at a distance of twelve miles, and the United States Government have decided to adopt the system for use in the Navy.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
It doesn't cost much, yet it adds wonderfully to the looks. It is youth for a few cents. No gray hair. No dandruff.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

LAUGHTER-PROVOKING STORIES FOR LOVERS OF FUN.

Her Frown—Left by the Wayside—The Quarrelsome Fellow—A Bleak Prospect—Deep Grief—Valid Excuse—Business Expedient—Fully Explained, Etc.

I kissed her on the peachy cheek; She frowned, as I could see. "Oh, maiden," said I, "prithce, speak And say you pardon me." She turned her pretty face away And bit her finger tips; And then I heard her sweetly say: "What's the matter with my lips?"—Chicago News.

Left by the Wayside.

"Is Miss Passay single from choice?"

"Yes; all the men she knows have chosen other girls."—Chicago Record.

The Quarrelsome Fellow.

Mrs. Prye—"Tell me, dear, do you quarrel with your husband?"

Mrs. Lamb—"Never! But he often quarrels with me, the hateful thing!"—Boston Transcript.

A Great Advantage.

"The horse has another point of superiority over the wheel."

"What is it?"

"When a horse is getting ready to shy at anything you can tell it by his ears."—Chicago Record.

Should She Expect Them?

"You never bring me lovely flowers and candies as you used to when we were engaged," pouted Mrs. McBride.

"No dear," replied her husband. "I didn't buy \$15 bouquets and \$60 gresses for you then, though."—Judge.

Stimulus to Exertion.

"Yes," said the man, "I realize that cycling is a great thing. I used to be sluggish before the cycling craze, but now I'm spry and energetic."

"I didn't know you rode."

"I don't. I dodge."—Philadelphia Record.

Good For the Health.

"My wife's health is excellent now."

"What has cured her?"

"I told her I would allow her so much a month to pay her doctor's bill and buy her gowns; she is now dodging the doctor right along."—Chicago Record.

A Bleak Prospect.

Bill Collector (authoritatively)—"I wish to see Mr. Neverpay immediately."

Shrewd Servant—"You can't see him now. He's gone to bed, so we can wash his flannels."—New York Weekly.

While Shaving.

The Wife—"The baby has been jabbering away there for about an hour, and I can't understand a thing she says."

The Husband—"I've noticed, dear, the little thing grows more like you every day."

They Had Her Congratulations.

Old Mr. Bentley (reading the paper)—"I see that in the recent storm at sea a ship loaded with passengers went ashore."

Old Mrs. Bentley (placidly)—"How fortunate. I can imagine how glad the passengers were to get on dry land."

—Tit-Bits.

A Frightened Fugitive.

"That escaped criminal seems to have had rather the best of it," remarked the talkative friend.

"Not at all," replied the detective, drawing himself up haughtily. "We've gotten him so frightened he doesn't dare show his face where we are."—Washington Star.

Those Klondike Stories.

Eagerly—"And these stories about the fabulous wealth of Klondike—are they exaggerations?"

Klondike Liar—"Believe me, yes. Why, you can travel two or three blocks without seeing gold, except a few nuggets here and there."—Philadelphia North-American.

Business Expedient.

Superintendent—"Mr. Centum, I don't know what we are going to do with that last lot of stockings. We've marked them down again and again, but nobody seems to want them."

Merchant—"Just mark them up ten per cent. above the original price and put them on the bargain counter."—Boston Transcript.

Fully Explained.

"You passed me yesterday without a word," he said reproachfully.

"Forgive me," she murmured. "And have you no word of explanation?"

"Two," she answered.

Like Lincoln, this man had been a wood chopper, a fact to which his historian gave prominence.

"Don't say he was a wood chopper," said the spokesman for the family. "That will never do."

"What shall I say then?" asked the author.

"Say—let me see, now; just say that he was connected with the lumber business."—Boston Post.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is always a mystery to a woman why her husband doesn't seem to pity old bachelors more.

The fountain of beauty is the heart and every generous thought illustrates the walls of your chamber.

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find that you are better off than you imagined.

Civic virtue is a good text for the preacher always, but a better thing for every citizen to guard in his daily life.

A good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty is the best policy, and temperance is the best physic.

Scientific truth is marvelous, but moral truth is divine, and whoever breathes its air and works by its light has found the lost paradise.

Consciousness of error is to a certain extent, a consciousness of understanding; and correction of error is the plainest proof of energy and mastery.

We can never see this world in its true light unless we consider our life in it as a state of discipline, a condition through which we are passing to prepare us for another state beyond.

A life in any sphere that is the expression and outflow of an honest, earnest, loving heart, taking counsel only of God and itself, will be certain to be a life of beneficence in the best possible direction.—J. G. Holland.

We should ponder the particular characteristics which are needed to encounter manfully all failures in life, and secure from them whatever benefit they are capable of bestowing, for these are very different from the qualities which enable a man to ride triumphantly on the tide of success.

There is no quality, however admirable it may be, which does not need some other quality to balance it. Humility and self-respect must join hands, or the one will degenerate into pusillanimity and the other into pride; justice and kindness must qualify each other, or the one will be stern and the other will be weak.

Prices Paid to Modern Authors.

Rudyard Kipling commands the highest price of any living author, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, which says that it paid \$750 for each of his "Barrack Room Ballads," and that "The Seven Seas" brought him \$11,000. He has received fifty cents a word for a 10,000-word story. Anthony Hope charges \$450 for a magazine story, reserving the copyright; Mr. Gladstone's price for a review is \$1000. Conan Doyle received \$35,000 for "Rodney Stone." Mrs. Humphry Ward \$40,000 for "Robert Elsmere," \$80,000 each for "David Grieve" and "Marcella," \$75,000 for "Sir George Tressady," and \$15,000 for "Bessie Costrell." Ian Maclaren has made \$35,000 out of "The Bonnie Briar Bush" and "Auld Lang Syne." Rider Haggard still asks from \$75 to \$100 a column of 1500 words and will not write for less than \$10,000.

The highest price ever paid for a novel is \$200,000, which the Pall Mall Gazette says, was handed over to Alphonse Daudet for his "Sapho." Zola's first fourteen books netted him \$220,000, and in twenty years he has made at least \$375,000. Ruskin's sixty-four books bring him in \$20,000 a year. Swinburne, who writes very little, makes \$5000 a year by his poems. Browning, in his later years, drew \$10,000 a year from the sale of his works, and Tennyson is said to have received \$60,000 a year from the Macmillans during the last years of his life. Mr. Moody is believed to have beaten all others, as more than \$1,350,000 has been paid in royalties for his hymns.

Nicety of Etiquette.

A true gentleman usually feels that it is as essential to be courteous to the least as to the greatest, but etiquette does not always recognize this. The famous Talleyrand is reported to have used a graduation of politeness in asking his guests to take beef at a dinner party that he gave. The grade ran thus:

To a prince of the blood: "May I have the honor of sending your royal highness a little beef?"

To a duke: "Monseigneur, permit me to send you a little beef?"

To a marquis: "Marquis, may I send you a little beef?"

To a viscount: "Viscount, pray have a little beef."

To a baron: "Baron, do you take beef?"

To an untitled gentleman: "Mon-sieur, some beef?"

To his Private Secretary: "Beef?"

But there was yet an inferior personage present, and to him Talleyrand uttered no word. He simply looked at him, and made an interrogative gesture with the carving knife. But if the meat were good, some of us would not trouble much how we were invited to it.—Tit-Bits.

An Ancient Chinese Invention.

Many things have been deemed new inventions which have been afterwards credited to the Chinese. And an Anglo-Chinese paper now claims that watertight bulkheads in ships were invented by the Chinese centuries ago. Long before the idea struck the West the trading ships of the Celestials were divided into compartments, separated by bulkheads of three-inch planks, caulked with substance hardening on contact with water, and which was a gum mixed with lime and threads of bamboo. I

Modern Samson's Domestic Pupils.

Sandow's devotion to physical culture had an amusing result the other day. He insists that all his employees, from secretary to charwoman, shall try his system. A new charwoman kicked against the dumbbell exercises and was dismissed. The present holder of the post is now able to lift eighty-five pounds above her head with one hand. A pleasant look-out for the next employer of this invaluable creature should they disagree on the question of perquisites.—London News.



Planting Peach Pits.

It is a good plan to plant all peach pits when it is known that the fruit has been grown on trees free from yellows. If the peach is an extra good one, it may well be left to fruit on its own stock. Some kinds of peaches reproduce themselves for seed, and all kinds of this fruit are more likely to produce something nearly like themselves. If the native fruit proves to be worthless, a few buds inserted higher up after it has grown large enough to show what it is, will change it to whatever variety may be desired.

Natural Blue Grass Land.

Blue grass, which is a close cousin to what is known as June grass in the East, is one of the most nutritious of all the grasses. Its roots are straggling and run near the surface, therefore it is rich in early spring, when the sun's rays do not warm the soil deeply. Some land seems to grow up in June or blue grass whenever left uncropped. It will run out most other grasses as the latter fail. One reason why this grass is nutritious is, perhaps, explained by the remark an old farmer made, that he had always noticed that the natural blue grass land was a strong limestone soil.—Boston Cultivator.

Strawberries.

Nitrate of soda is a valuable fertilizer for strawberries and raspberries; it should be applied with powdered phosphate of lime. This application to strawberries will sometimes treble the yield. The berries are larger in size, handsomer in color, more solid and finer in flavor. Ordinary manure will not produce such results, as it is not converted into plant food until after the demand of the fruit. Nitrate of soda and powdered phosphate of lime are assimilated by the plant at once, and appropriated at a cost of less than ten dollars per acre, using four hundred pounds of the mixture, which contains the three ingredients considered necessary to use for feeding plants—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and an alkali.—Andrew H. Ward.

Apples For Evaporating.

There is a great difference in the amount of solid matter that the different varieties of apples contain. Some are extremely tender and juicy to eat, but when evaporated they leave a very small amount of dried fruit. The Russet is probably the most solid apple grown. But if grown in a dry climate the Baldwin is not far from it. The apples grown in New England are more tender and juicy than those grown farther West. It may be, however, that the latter will prove best for evaporating, at least so far as quantity is concerned. But we have always noticed that the poor green fruit always affects the quality of the dried product. It is likely, therefore, that Western evaporated apples will only sell where those from New England cannot be had.

Rheumatism in Hogs.

The hog is less protected by hair than any other farm animal, and is therefore more liable to rheumatism than any other. This disease is known by producing stiffness in all the joints and a general indisposition to come to the trough to feed. If the hog has been where its bed was damp from rains move it at once to a better shelter and give plenty of dry straw or leaves. Then for medicine we have found nothing better than two ounces of cod liver oil mixed with its feed and given two or three times a day. Generally this will restore the animal to health, and the cod liver oil will, besides its medicinal value, help to improve the hog's condition. A dose of oil, either vegetable or from animals, is good for making hogs thrifty. They are always fed on concentrated food, and need an occasional dose of physic to clear their stomachs, and thus improve their appetites. Oil can be given to hogs more easily than other medicine, and will do no injury, even if it does not help them.

Frozen Turnips.

Turnips are so hardy that the light early frosts do the crop no injury. In fact, as these frosts generally kill many weeds that interfere with the turnips, the latter grow all the faster when they have the whole ground to themselves. We have often thought that after the tops of turnips were lightly touched by frost that the roots were sweeter and had less of the harsh flavor than before. But it is not a good plan to leave turnips long enough to freeze up in the ground. They may be there a long time before a thaw comes to make it possible to harvest them. When the thaw does come it makes the ground wet, and the gathering of the turnips becomes a dirty and disagreeable job. But worse than this may happen if the turnip itself be frozen. The part above the ground will rot if it be at all touched by frost. The rule with frozen turnips is never to handle them while the frost is in them. If they thaw out in the soil the root may look all right, but it will turn pithy much sooner than a root that has been kept from frost and covered with damp earth.

Whole Corn Fodder For Cows.

As corn is the principal crop in Illinois, I last winter put the cows into a feed lot adjoining the barn, writes Ralph Allen. Three pigs for each cow were also placed in the lot. The cows were taken into the barn twice a day, fed ear corn broken, and after being milked were turned into the lot and given unhusked corn fodder. In this way each cow received 1 1/2 bushels of ear corn per week, and one bushel of corn in the fodder. The pigs, in addition to what they picked up, were given buttermilk and some skim-milk.

In return for this feed I received 4 1/2 pounds of butter and ten pounds of pork per week per cow, or about two pounds of butter and four pounds of pork per bushel of corn. The cows were provided with a good shed and a thick layer of straw to lie on. They grew a thick coating of hair and from

all appearances were more comfortable than those kept in a barn. The pigs did remarkably well, living upon the droppings of the cattle, refuse from the mangers, buttermilk and part of the skim milk. This plan I believe to be as profitable as any which can be adopted in the corn-growing section of the State, and certainly has the merit of eliminating a large part of the drudgery usually connected with dairy farming.—American Agriculturist.

Barn Versus Outdoor Feeding.

In making a comparison between indoor and outdoor feeding, it is necessary to state that there are two kinds of indoor feeding, says R. M. Allen, of Nebraska. In feeding the cattle in a stable where they can be tied up in such moderate numbers as to admit of easy handling, there can be no question of the advantage of indoor feeding, and a farmer with a small number of cattle can get the perfection of results in this. With several hundred head of cattle it may not be so easy, but still can be accomplished with depriving, as the cattle can be managed so as to allow them some freedom. But with several thousand head of cattle it is impossible to feed in a barn without confining the animals to an absolutely stationary position, and the difficulty of putting cattle in the barn and taking them out again is so great that one naturally shrinks from it; besides which there is too much disturbance to the fattening of the cattle by shutting them up in this manner unless it is offset by the saving of feed in a winter of great scarcity and high price of feed stuffs, or in the use of some waste product.

I ought to say that I would prefer in our climate to develop a kind of barn feeding that I believe from experience would prove to give the best economy in the production of beef, but it will probably be many years before I am able to realize this, if I ever do. My plan would be to divide the interior of a barn into pens, for cattle to be deborned, and to construct it of fire-proof material. This would give the cattle movement enough to prevent the effects of too strict confinement, and I think secure the greatest possible economy of food. I should wish to bed the cattle and save the manure, and so far I have not got over the difficulty of doing this for a large number of cattle under one roof. Thoroughly good, smooth cattle give very good results when tied up and fed in a barn, but cattle that are inclined to be rough do not, and the result is a rather low average gain for the cattle. I do not know that I should consider any plan at all for feeding large numbers of cattle in a barn unless it were part of a plan to feed a waste product. I have such a plan in my own mind, and if I am ever able to put it into operation, I expect to make beef at less cost than I have ever done up to the present time.

Barn feeding should undoubtedly be practiced where cattle can be easily handled, so that they can be fed when tied up in a stall and turned loose to get exercise, but where there are large numbers of cattle to be fed, so that they must be kept for six or seven months stationary, it is not desirable when feeding an ordinary feed of grain and hay, and only justifiable when a waste product is fed. It is of course a satisfaction to have the animals under cover in severe weather, but this advantage is not enough to make it worth while to tie cattle up to feed with grain and hay unless it is a season of scarcity and feed stuffs are very dear. The saving in grain feed, feeding as much as the cattle will properly clean up every day, amounts to from twenty to thirty-five per cent., which, if grain is high enough in price, is enough to offset a less rapid gain in weight. Barn-fed cattle sell well, in any event, and the carcasses dress well.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Under His Own Grapevine.

A. Hospe, Jr., who lives at Seventeenth and Davenport streets, has a unique roof garden attached to his residence. Several years ago he built a brick one-story addition to his home. Afterward he planted a sprig of wild grapevine at the southwest corner of the house. The vine grew and continued to grow until the growth became wonderful. It covered the south side of the house, including the brick addition. It then sought to continue its meanderings over the roof. Mr. Hospe put some frames on the roof of the addition and covered them with lattice wire, forming a canopy eight to ten feet high. The vine took advantage of the opportunity offered it and covered these wires with its thick verdure, leaving vacancies only where the wire has been arranged to accommodate entrances to the bower and to furnish light. The vine is so thickly entwined over the frame that it furnishes shade and a cool resort in the warmest of weather.

Mr. Hospe put a slat floor over the tin roof of the addition, placed a cot, rustic chairs and other comfortable seats within the bower, fixed up a nook for his pet parrot and other birds, and has almost Babylonian comforts on his own homestead.—Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

Care of the Teeth.

It is certainly injurious to the teeth to subject them to an extreme of temperature, and, although most persons eat of frozen foods and drink iced water freely, it has become a question whether hot water, so often recommended for dyspeptics as an ante-breakfast beverage, may not hurt the teeth. It can, at any rate, do no harm to take it through a tube or a straw.

A Novelist's Storehouse.

The way Sir Walter Besant proceeds when he wants to write a novel is to consult the pages of his large collection of notebooks, in which he has jotted down his best ideas for many years. He is, therefore, never at a loss for what is technically called "matter."

The Honest Eskimo.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson, who, in 1890, went to Point Barrow to establish a school and missionary station under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of home missions, returned from the North recently and is stopping at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. He is accompanied by three native children he is taking East to be placed in a school for advanced education.

"The school was established the first year I arrived here," said Dr. Stevenson, "and it has continued with the most gratifying results. The native took a great interest in it and, in fact, in everything we tried to do for them. They are an intelligent people and it did not take them long to realize that our efforts were for their benefit and they became attentive and apt scholars. The school had an average attendance of forty daily. Along with the school religious services were held and on Sunday mornings from 160 to 170 were at the meetings that were at the meetings that were held in a room not over sixteen feet by twenty-five feet. At the evening services there would be about 100 of the natives, and at the Wednesday night prayer meetings from 125 to 140.

"The Eskimos," he continued, "are the most honest people that can be found. Looks are unknown among them, and, in fact, such articles are not wanted there. I often left my house for days at a time, leaving the door wide open, and though the natives walked in and out as they pleased and examined articles that were valuable in that country and lying about, none of them were taken. I was always well treated by them, even by the tribes that were said to be cruel and fierce. I carried no weapons and never had occasion to use one."—San Francisco Chronicle.

It is pleasant to know that the man who discovered the American Beauty rose is worth \$50,000, all of which he made out of the peerless flower, which unites all of the qualities of a perfect rose.

MEN CALL WOMAN A MYSTERY.

So She is to Them—Not so to a Woman.

A Woman's Knowledge Saves Mrs. Ebbert From an Operation.

A woman understands women as a man never can hope to. For this reason Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., now known all over the English-speaking world, set to work to help her sex.

After long and patient investigation, Mrs. Pinkham confirmed her own conclusions, namely: that seven-eighths of the sufferings of women are due to disorders of the uterine system. Reasoning on this line, she saw that the only preventive of early breaking down, was a specific medicine which would act alone on the female organism.

This was why she prepared her excellent Vegetable Compound, which has been such a boon to thousands and thousands of women. If you have headaches chiefly at the top of the head, and are troubled by painful menstruation, dizziness, sleeplessness, backache, and that bearing-down feeling, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will tone up your whole system. Mrs. CHAS. D. EBBERT, 330 Wood St., Reading, Pa., testifies to the great power of the Compound.

"Mrs. Pinkham—I can say that your medicine has cured me of the pains and troubles which I had. My case was a very bad one, and puzzled the doctor. My womb had fallen and I had terrible pains in my back and hips. I could hardly walk. My husband went to our family doctor, and he prescribed medicine for me, but I found no relief, and grew worse instead of better. The doctor examined me and wanted to perform an operation, but my husband would not consent. Seeing the advertisement in the paper, I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of the second bottle, I felt like a new woman. In all I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured. I hope that every woman suffering as I did, will follow my advice and take your medicine at once."

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